

The Transcript

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 6, 1892

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.



FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ADLAIE STEVENSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
CHARLES B. LORE,
EZEKIEL W. COOPER,
WILLIAM H. COLBOURN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
JOHN W. CAUSEY.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES J. TONER,

FOR CORONER,
JAMES H. KIRK,

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES AND COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN T. DICKEY.

FOR COUNTY COMPTROLLER,
JOHN F. STAATS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
COLUMBUS WATKINS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SCOTT.

FOR ASSESSOR,
ALEXANDER METTEN.

FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER,
JOHN P. COCHRAN, JR.

We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few; We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered.—Democratic Platform.

With two members of Garfield's Cabinet on the stump for Cleveland and Tariff Reform and the martyred Presidents own well known sentiments in favor of a reduction of the tariff imposts, who can doubt that the free-thinking and unfeathered members of the Republican party will put a veto upon the disgraceful legislation and methods, both actual and intended, at the polls in November next.

WHEREVER the English language is read there will be universal regret to learn that the aged English Poet Laureate, Tennyson, is suffering from what is probable to be a fatal illness. Some of the saddest poems ever written, some of the best descriptive and historical poems ever penned, have come from the hand and intellect of that prolific writer, and he has stamped his handwriting with the impress of a genius and an artist whose fame shall exist for centuries after his passing away.

THERE are three issues in the present campaign that demand the attention of the voter—the tariff, the Force bill and the repeal of the tax on State banks, but the principal issue is the tariff, for on it the candidates of both great political parties were nominated and on their position on that question they hope to be elected to the office of Chief Executive of the greatest nation on the globe. It is peculiarly a question for discussion in the family circle, without bias, for it concerns every family and frequently every individual in the family, and there are very few men or women of ordinary intelligence who do not believe in their own minds that the position of the Democratic party on that question is, and has always been, the most equitable, just and tenable. The Republican party is the champion of excessive taxation on the large majority of the people through the medium of an iniquitous system of tariff legislation for the benefit of the minority who reap the benefits of the taxation, both directly and indirectly, a minority which consists of nothing but the trusts, capitalists and millionaire manufacturers who have contributed the immense campaign corruption funds which have enabled their fostering parent to pursue their existence in power.

The Democratic party has always, and always will champion the cause of the masses of the people who demand a low taxation, an equitable method of levying that taxation and a total repudiation of the system of rewarding those who would corrupt the purity of the glorious privilege of franchise and debauch the manhood of the nation, endangering not only the business interests of the country but the future stability of the country. Against the moneyed trusts and corporations the Democratic party has always waged a bitter warfare and so long as the present system of spoliation and semi-civilized restriction of trade is advocated or practised by any party or set of individuals so long will Democracy be found in arms against them. It is not the Republican party or Benjamin Harrison that the Democratic party opposes, but it is the principles and the issues which they represent

that is the cause of the opposition. Unlike the Republican party, the Democratic party has lived and can live without rewarding its members with the spoils of office, for the great majority of the party are men who are Democrats not for the sake of gain to themselves but to the whole people, and so long as the welfare of the country is menaced or assailed by any set of individuals, so long will the Democratic party remain in existence. It has stood the test of time and repeated defeat at the polls, but it remains intact, held by the very opposition that seeks to destroy it.

In the tariff struggle in 1888 the masses were not prepared for the questions which were precipitated upon them by the great political parties, and through the deception and perversion of facts by the Republican press and campaign orators, the people were led to believe that the Democratic party sought to destroy established institutions, prosperous manufacturers, and the peace and comfort of our citizens and open our markets to foreign countries without even a show of restriction, but they over-reached themselves and indulged in outrageous assertions and statements, impossible promises and predictions that will now accomplish their final defeat. The campaign of education which was inaugurated with Cleveland's great Tariff Reform Message to Congress had been steadily waged until the whole people have been set to thinking and in their thinking and studying they have learned that the position taken by the Democrats in that campaign was the one in favor of truth, right and justice. They have learned that the Republican policy of "protection" means simply the robbery of the people to enrich the monopolies and trusts. They have learned that they must pay more for the necessities of life than they did before the passage of the McKinley law. They have learned that the price of farm products is regulated by the law of supply and demand and most frequently that price is the price obtainable in a foreign market. They have learned the iniquities and atrocities of the McKinley law—a law whose framers and champion is afraid to discuss on a public platform. They have learned the hypocrisy and double-dealing of the Republican leaders, and are now preparing for them a defeat that will relegate them to oblivion, when next month the party of the people, the party of Tariff Reform and honest government will gain the victory over the party of high taxation and protection to monopolies and trusts.

JEFFERSON AND PROTECTION.

J. A. B. DILWORTH.

The leading speakers of the Republican party are endeavoring with great earnestness to prove to the people, that Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Andrew Jackson were protectionists, and they frequently quote utterances from those statesmen to prove their position. Jefferson, the chief apostle of freedom in America, the man who gave utterance to the thought "that the earth in its unsupervised belongs to the living, the dead should have no control over it," is quoted by Mr. Blaine, as expressly supporting a tariff system of protection to prevent the destruction or crippling of established industries. I do not want to dispute Mr. Blaine's statement nor his quotations from Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson was a progressive statesman, and consequently the finest utterances of his mind were made long after the period that Mr. Blaine's declaration was attributed to him, but the statesmen of the time of Jefferson, and of Madison, and of Jackson, were reared at a period in the world's history when freedom among men was less general in the world than at any other period. All Europe was ruled by the iron heel of despotism, and the simple will of the individual man, was the law which governed millions, in the mountain fastnesses of Switzerland, there was some semblance of Republicanism, the last in Europe; the constitutional government of Poland had been crushed out of existence; the constitutional government of Norway and Sweden, had given place to the despotic rule of a Napoleonic General; and Holland, free Holland, was no longer her own master, while England had not yet emerged from the superstitions that hedged in a king with divinity, and the system of taxation and political economy was attuned to the selfish purposes of the governing class.

It is fair to assume then, that even great liberal minds had not fairly emancipated themselves from the bias of their earlier education, but to assume that any statesman of any other age in the world's history than this, ever set forth the proposition that the better plan of government was to tax the people far beyond the requirements of an economic government; that a certain class of the people, limited in number, should be made rich and prosperous, is simply to set forth an absurdity without any authority in history to sustain the proposition.

It is true that Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and in fact most all of the earlier statesmen of the century, save no injury to the public weal in an individual manufacturer in America being able to sustain his particular industry because of a moderate tax on a like article of foreign production of ten or twelve per cent., and the amount of money derived from such a tariff was almost as economically collected as from any other source. To be exact, I will state that if there had been imported into the country 90 per cent. of the cloth used in the country, and only 10 per cent. of it manufactured in the country, then, of the taxes collected from the people, 90 per cent. was returned to the people in the shape of government, and but 10 per cent. was given by the people to sustain or foster industry. I doubt much whether such industries were fostered by any such means, but it may please the people to think so. This small loss could be easily borne by them and it was worth while to try the experiment.

Under the present system where 75 per cent. duty is laid upon the cloth, it results in the use in this country of about 16 per cent. of foreign cloth, and 84 per cent. of American cloth, and it compels the American to pay \$5 in taxes for every one that is returned to him in the shape of government.

In other words, of the six dollars that it costs the people because of this duty upon cloth, but one dollar finds its way into the Federal treasury, and the remaining five dollars finds its place in the pocket of the manufacturers. It is estimated by statisticians, that the tax on woolen goods last year cost the American people upwards of \$160,000,000, of which only about thirty went into the hands of the protected industry, and perhaps to the wage earners who worked in woolen mills and in the preparation of material for making cloth. I admit the possibility of this in my desire to fair, but seriously doubt if they derive one cent benefit from the protection afforded this industry. It is inconceivable how woolen manufacturers could have realized as profit last year, the immense sum of \$130,000,000. But as they paid their workmen no more money than the supply of labor required that they should do, and paid no more than the laborer could get for work in other avenues of trade, the laborer derived no particular benefit. He may have received higher wages, but he paid more in rent, more for food, more for clothing than he should have done. Consequently, it is difficult to figure out any possible way by which the \$30,000,000 paid in excess over what the cloth goods of the country last year should have cost them.

This is a progressive country, and a progressive age. When Patrick Henry stood in the Convention of Virginia and gave utterance to those memorable words "give me liberty or give me death," that Assembly of Delegates from the tide waters and mountains of Virginia where freedom should have been secure, stood aghast at the utterance and declared that he was but a madman who sought to question the integrity of the British government, but in less than three years a revolution had swept over the land, and Patrick Henry was the hero of Virginia.

Three quarters of a century have passed since Jefferson uttered his words that would indicate that his mind could consent to a proposition to bestow bounty upon a favored few as compatible with justice to the whole. No man can, in the light of the last seventy-five years, read the life and record of Thomas Jefferson, and doubt for a moment that he was a free trader yesterday.

For the benefit of those laborers, who, by the sweat of their brow, earn their bread, who toil in the fields on the farm, who toil in the factory, who toil as fishermen or who toil in any of the avenues of production, I will close this article with a few figures furnished by one of the most energetic protection journals in this city. The Morning Advertiser, a paper which in its opposition to Cleveland is both malignant and vulgar, but which is the paid organ of the Republican National Committee. One of its readers signing himself "Protection," but who very much suspect was one of the Cobden Club's endowed free traders, asks this journal to give him the rate of wages paid for labor in Europe, and the following table was the result:

Suits with Sack or Walking Coat, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$50.

Coat and vest of choice imported Worsted, \$28, \$32, \$35, \$40, \$45.

Trousers from fine Worsted and Cashmere, \$6, \$10, \$15 and \$20.

Shoes, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.

These figures are in four styles and all sizes, worth 20c, and we will sell two collars for 25c.

The new Fall Neckties are selling rapidly.

A complete line of Gent's full dress, white and black Bows and Shirt Buttons.

Gent's Castor, Kid and Fine Buck Gloves for driving and dress—selling from 50c. to \$1.75.

Medium Weight Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c and selling at 50c.

The new line of Derby and Crushed Hats for young and old, ranging in prices from 50c to \$3.00 are attracting a great deal of attention.

A look through our stock of Fall and Winter Cloths and Cassimeres we think would tempt you to place an order with us for a pair of pants or Suit of Clothes. Mr. T. E. Hurn is ready and willing to give you a good fit with promptness and despatch.

A few remnants of carried-over Cassimeres very suitable for Boys' wear at one-third off the regular price.

Will have something to say about the Shoe Department in a few days.

Suits for the boys' neatest, nastiest, dress-up time wear as well as for school days and knocking about.

We touch every side of the Boy's Suit question and touch it as only the widest experience and the completest organization makes possible.

Suppose its quality—good,

honest, unpretending quality—that you want in the youngster's clothes. Here are the best domestic Cassimeres made into the stylishest shapes at \$5.50. A little more fancy in the weave, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12 for boys of 4 to 15 years.

Kilt Suits for the little shavers of 2½ to 6 years start at \$4.50; three-piece—navy blue Jacket and Vest with fancy plaid Skirt. Zouave Kids and Sailor Suits also at \$4.50. A special English Serge Sailor Kilt at \$6 has silk soutache braiding, shield front and deep collar.

Heavy weight Reefer, 4 to 6 years, \$4.50, to \$8.50. For the bigger boy, \$5 to \$10.

The Chautauque Books—course of 1892-3—are ready; \$4.50 for the 6 vols.

School Dictionaries—English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek—large and small sizes.

Special Bargain Books.

The Century Magazine for 1891, 2 vols \$2. Uncollected Writings of Thomas DeQuincey, 2 vols, 12 mo.

London, 85c.

The Professor at the Breakfast Table, Oliver Wendell Holmes, 12mo, 75c.

Our Hundred Days in Europe, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 12mo, 75c.

New Editions.

Mark Twain's Prince and Pauper, 75c.

Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, 75c.

Checkley's Natural Method of Physical Training, \$1.10.

Ladies' Jerseys reduced from 60 to 45c., from 75 to 60c., from \$1.00 to 75c., from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Wanamaker's.

Russian Peasant Dress of several shades. All wool Ladies' Cloth, trimmed with gimp and pearl buttons, sizes 4 to 14 years, \$2.50 to \$5.

Dress of Wool Tricot, in different shades bodice belt skirt, plaid waist, suspenders, pearl buttons, sizes 4 to 14 years, \$3 to \$5.

Dress of Al-wool, full skirt, with wide belt, suspender, pearl buttons; French sleeves, silk spots on cuffs and collars, navy, garnet, tan, sizes 4 to 14 years, \$5 to \$9.

Russian Peasant Dress of All-wool Tricot, full skirt, Russian bloused and belt, handson trimmings with braid, French sleeves, navy blue, cardinal, gray, sizes 4 to 14 years, \$9 to \$12.

Two-piece Dresses—14, 16, 18-year sizes—are as varied and attractive.

Made Sheets, Pillows and Bolster Cases.

After all, it's no wonder that buying Muslin by the carload and making these things by the ten thousand means money saved to the retail buyer.

Just as simple, when you think of it, that the work is better than home work.

Skill comes from experience. Team work is what makes high grade shoes and clothes at low grade prices a possibility. Division of labor is one of the longest steps toward economical producing that any industry can take.

That is what makes such prices as these possible:

Sheets, Pillow Cases.

72x90 in., 82c 42x36 in., 20c

81x96 in., 87c 45x36 in., 23c

90x90 in., 92c 54x36 in., 28c

Bolster Cases, 49x72 in., 42c.

A dozen other grades just as attractive—higher priced and lower priced.

There's luxury in long, wide, fine Damask Towels. Add knotted fringe, colored borders, and in many cases artistic open work at both ends and—it almost smacks of extravagance you say? Not a bit of it. You are thinking of the has been. These Towels are 50c each—although some just like them were 65c here yesterday.

A 2½-yd long Double Damask Table Cloth and dozen 26-in. sq. Napkins to match—\$8 for the set. Fully 40 per cent under any like goods in New York or Philadelphia, say Our Linen people. They know. Six distinct patterns and eleven sizes at proportionate prices.

Man with set notions or young man with a burning desire to be dressed exactly right—our Merchant Tailoring store is ready for you. All the brightest, newest and fittest weaves are in great heaps. English loom work, American—anything that's best for this service or that:

Suits with Sack or Walking Coat, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$50.

Coat and vest of choice imported Worsted, \$28, \$32, \$35, \$40, \$45.

Trousers from fine Worsted and Cashmere, \$6, \$10, \$15 and \$20.

Clothing Coats and Vest, with Trouser of striped Worsted, at \$26.50 the Suit, is about

one-third off the regular price.

Will have something to say about the Shoe Department in a few days.

We will have for sale on Saturday, October